




Psychocentrum Review

ISSN 2656-8454 (Electronic) | ISSN 2656-1069 (Print)
Editor:  Yuda Syahputra

Publication details, including author guidelines

URL: <http://journal.unindra.ac.id/index.php/pcr/about/submissions#authorGuidelines>

Dimension of Big Five Personality and Resilience in Adolescents who are Pregnant Out of Wedlock

Ketrin Putri Djasmita*, Arthur Huwae

Faculty of Psychology, Universitas Kristen Satya Wacana, Indonesia

Article History

Received : 30 August 2023

Revised : 08 November 2023

Accepted : 17 November 2023

How to cite this article (APA 6th)

Djasmita, K. P., & Huwae, A. (2023). Dimension of Big Five Personality and Resilience in Adolescents who are Pregnant Out of Wedlock. *Psychocentrum Review*, 5(3), 132–144. DOI: 10.26539/pcr.532118.The readers can link to article via <https://doi.org/10.26539/pcr.532118>

Correspondence regarding this article should be addressed to:

Ketrin Putri Djasmita, Faculty of Psychology, Universitas Kristen Satya Wacana, Salatiga, Indonesia, E-mail: djasmitaketrin14@gmail.com.

SCROLL DOWN TO READ THIS ARTICLE

Universitas Indraprasta PGRI (as Publisher) makes every effort to ensure the accuracy of all the information (the "Content") contained in the publications. However, we make no representations or warranties whatsoever as to the accuracy, completeness, or suitability for any purpose of the Content. Any opinions and views expressed in this publication are the opinions and views of the authors, and are not the views of or endorsed by Universitas Indraprasta PGRI. The accuracy of the Content should not be relied upon and should be independently verified with primary sources of information.

This work is licensed under a [Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International License](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/).

Copyright by Djasmita, K. P., & Huwae, A. (2023)

The authors whose names are listed in this manuscript declared that they have NO affiliations with or involvement in any organization or entity with any financial interest (such as honoraria; educational grants; participation in speakers' bureaus; membership, employment, consultancies, stock ownership, or other equity interest; and expert testimony or patent licensing arrangements), or non-financial interest (such as personal or professional relationships, affiliations, knowledge or beliefs) in the subject matter or materials discussed in this manuscript. This statement is signed by all the authors to indicate agreement that the all information in this article is true and correct.

Original Article

Dimension of Big Five Personality and Resilience in Adolescents who are Pregnant Out of Wedlock

Ketrin Putri Djasmita*, Arthur Huwae

Faculty of Psychology, Universitas Kristen Satya Wacana, Indonesia

Abstract. *Adolescents' pregnancies out of wedlock have many negative impacts on adolescents. Among them are prolonged traumas, a crisis of self-confidence, getting various psychological shocks and the most influential on the personality of the adolescents themselves. Personality in adolescents who are pregnant out of wedlock can help adolescents to maintain resilience in dealing with various kinds of negative impacts due to pregnancy out of wedlock. Therefore, this research aims to investigate the relationship between the dimensions of big five personality and resilience in adolescents who are pregnant out of wedlock. The method used was quantitative correlational design with 102 adolescents who are pregnant out of wedlock became participants and the sampling technique used was incidental sampling. This study used Big Five Inventory scale with each dimension extraversion, agreeableness, and conscientiousness, openness to experience, neuroticism, and Connor-Davidson Resilience Scale. The data analysis method in this research used the product moment correlation test from Karl Pearson. The results of the research proved that there was no relationship between extraversion, agreeableness, conscientiousness, openness to experience and neuroticism with resilience. This showed that big five personalities was not one of the factors associated with increasing or decreasing resilience in adolescents who are pregnant out of wedlock.*

Keywords: Big Five Personality; Resilience; Adolescents who are Pregnant Out of Wedlock

Correspondence author: Ketrin Putri Djasmita, Faculty of Psychology, Universitas Kristen Satya Wacana, Salatiga, Indonesia, E-mail: djasmitaketrin14@gmail.com.



This work is licensed under a CC-BY-NC

Introduction

World Health Organization (WHO) in 2019 defined adolescents as a group of individuals in the age range of 10-19 years old. This period is also a transition period from childhood to adulthood marked by the growth and development in biological and psychological aspects (Hidayati & Farid, 2016; Sofia & Adiyanti, 2014). Other than that, Santrock (2011) explained that adolescence is a transition period of individual growth in the age range of 10 to 13 years old which ends in the age range of 18-22 years old. Adolescence is an essential and unique part for individuals which can be made as the basic or the beginning part of shaping self-health. To grow and develop healthily, adolescent needs the correct and accurate information regarding the ways in developing self-ability, and the most important is the information regarding reproduction health and sexual activities according to adolescent age (WHO, 2019).

The information gotten by adolescents about reproduction health can impact their behavior in running their developing period. The less knowledge owned by adolescents

regarding the correct sexual activities regarding their age can give a bad impact and become one of the factors of unwanted pregnancy or commonly called pregnant out of wedlock (Ismarwati & Utami, 2017; Halu & Dafiq, 2021). In several recent years, the cases of pregnancy out of wedlock happened in adolescents have increased. United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) said that 121 million pregnancies every year in the world are unwanted pregnancies (Shanti, 2022).

Based on the data given by Good Mention Institute, the issue of unwanted pregnancies in Indonesia from 2015 to 2019 reached 40%, and the total approach number of unwanted pregnancies in the world in the amount of 60% (Dewi, 2022). The case of unwanted pregnancies also increases in some regions, such as Yogyakarta during the pandemic which has the case as many as 1,032 cases (CNN, 2021), in Latuhalat village of Maluku Province, there are 90 unwanted pregnancy cases in the last five years (Lekatompessy, Pinoa, & Manakane, 2022), in South Tangerang, there are 276 cases in 2021 (Bridge, 2022), in East Java is in the mount of 80% where the 15,212 cases are adolescents pregnancy out of wedlock (Widiyana, 2023).

Pregnancy out of wedlock happened in adolescents has a high risk and can give a bad effect on the infant's physique as well as the mother, such as low body weight and premature birth in infants, eclampsia, endometritis puerperal infection, systemic infection, and even risky neonatal conditions (WHO, 2022). Other social impacts based on World Bank (2022) are the risk of dropping out of school, parenting children in their teens, and being stigmatized by family, peers, and even society. Not only physical and social impact, pregnancy out of wedlock happened in adolescents also give psychological impact, such as stress, depression, shame, fear, disappointment, anger, panic, can be easily felt guilty, irritability, closed, frustration, aggressive, anxiety, tearful, and regret (Ermianti et al., 2021; Wulandari, Fihastutik, & Arifianto, 2019).

Based on the data of pregnancy out of wedlock cases that happened in adolescents, the researcher then did interviews with 10 informants in January 2023 to see the phenomena of pregnancy out of wedlock that happened. The researcher found that adolescents who are pregnant out of wedlock are having feelings of fear, anxiety, feel guilty, feel remorse, shame, and difficulty in making peace with the situation because there is a lot of stigmatization or interference from outsiders who ridicule rather than support. The data obtained by these interviews is also strengthened by the research about the life experience of adolescents who are pregnant out of wedlock conducted by Malik, Astuti, and Yulianti (2015), that adolescents who are pregnant out of wedlock at first thought that they will be fine, but it turned out that they have the high feeling of fear. Those adolescents also must face the pressures that come from family or the social surrounding environment.

The pressures that exist can make them depressed, and experience anxiety, frustration, and aggression which then can deliver them into decision-making that is dangerous and risky (Alifah, Apsari, & Taftazani, 2021). Adolescents tend to overflow emotions to themselves, feeling guilty toward their parents, feeling sin, avoiding themselves from the surrounding environment, and even experiencing hyperemesis gravidarum (extreme nausea and vomiting) which happens because of increased blood pressure (pre-eclampsia and eclampsia) which is at risk of death (Ermianti et al., 2021). Therefore, apart from adolescents' conditions that should face various trouble and the negative impact that happened to themselves because of pregnancy out of wedlock, resilience can help adolescents to make positive changes in themselves (Damayanti et al., 2022).

Resilience itself is a quality that exists inside individuals, in this case, adolescents, to be able to develop in facing trouble they are experiencing (Connor & Davidson, 2003). There are some components in the resilience-making process. First, personal competence, high standard, and tenacity. Second, the trust over individual instinct, tolerance toward negative

impact, and strengthen effect in stressed-individual. Third, positive acceptance toward changing and safe relationships. Fourth is control. Fifth, related to social impact (Connor & Davidson, 2003).

Adolescents who have good resilience can keep hope in themselves, can solve problems because they take the positive side from every experience that happened, and have a good social competence to change a hard situation as a motivation source in life (Mallick & Kaur, 2016). Good resilience in adolescents who are pregnant out of wedlock is marked by the adolescents' ability in solving problems, critical thinking, can take initiative, be aware of the purpose and positive future for themselves, and be motivated to excel in their life (Prabasari, 2019). On the contrary, adolescents who had low resilience made them become weak individuals, had difficulties in facing situations that were full of pressures and could not adapt to pressures (Wahyuni & Wulandari, 2021). The low resilience in adolescents who are pregnant out of wedlock also made them not had the ability to rise from the adversity they were experiencing (Suprpto, Naharia, & Kaunang, 2020).

The forming of resilience cannot be separated from the impacted factors, which are personal characteristics, familial characteristics, and the system of external characteristics (Ercan, 2017). Personal characteristics consist of health in general, genetic predisposition, temperament, coping skills, personality, communication skills, cognitive function, and others. Familial characteristics consist of the household environment, parents' approach, and proximity or the relationship with certain family members. The system of external characteristics consists of friends, teachers, neighbors, and others who give help during difficult conditions (Ercan, 2017). The personality that will be discussed in this study specifically is the personality according to McCrae and Costa (1997) which is the big five personality. Big five personality is used in this study because can measure the individual differences in personality relatively through five dimensions (Mohammed & Mostafa, 2015).

Big five personality consists of five personality dimensions, such as openness to experience, conscientiousness, agreeableness, extraversion, and neuroticism (McCrae & Costa, 1997). First, openness to experience is a human personality dimension that illustrates the character of openness, curiosity, and appreciation of the various experiences that have occurred. Individuals with a high level of openness to experience have a mind or open ideas to new experiences and have the brevity to take risks (McCrae & Costa, 1997). On the contrary, individuals with a low level of openness to experience had a closed mind, having a belief in something that was not necessarily true (dogmatism) and getting satisfaction over instant and practical things (Pawar & Palve, 2021). The high score of openness to experience in adolescents who are pregnant out of wedlock could help them in accepting the experiences that had happened, the adolescents also had an open mind on their life experiences.

Second, conscientiousness is a type of individual personality with levels of sensitivity, perseverance, hardworking, organization, direction or purpose, and discipline. Individuals with low levels of conscientiousness have insensitivity, indiscipline, intransigence, disorganization and insensitivity, aimlessness, and giving up easily (Anggrainy, Aisa, & Soleman, 2022). The high score of conscientiousness in adolescents who are pregnant out of wedlock can help them not easily give up on circumstances and be able for running their daily life with a clear direction or purpose, for example, survive because of themselves and they have a fetus that must be fighting for. Third, high agreeableness which is individual personality that is friendly, cooperative, warm, sympathetic, lovely, believable, soft, simple, and humble (Darmawan, 2017). Agreeableness also shows the type of individual personality which prioritize others interest above themselves (McCrae & Costa, 1997). On the contrary, individuals with a low level of agreeableness showed an individual personality that did not prioritize others' interests but themselves (Sahertian & Huwae, 2023). The agreeableness

levels in adolescents who are pregnant out of wedlock can help them not only be responsible toward themselves but also have a responsibility toward their fetus or unborn baby.

Fourth, extraversion is a type of individual personality that is getting along easily, energetic, enthusiastic, and friendly. This type of individual does not see an event as a threat but as an opportunity, is more confident, and have good communication skill (Saptadjaya & Gunawan, 2020). On the contrary, individuals who had a low extraversion type were less able to express themselves well and tended to be more passive (Sahertian & Huwae, 2023). The high score of extraversion in adolescents who are pregnant out of wedlock can help them to not close themselves from their environment, get helps or supports from their environment, and be able to develop themselves with the existing opportunities. Fifth, high neuroticism is individuals who have anxiety, self-doubt, emotional instability, and bad temper (Ercan, 2017). On the contrary, individuals who had low levels of neuroticism had low negative emotions (anxiety, sadness, depression, aggression) (Sahertian & Huwae, 2023). The low levels of neuroticism in adolescents who are pregnant out of wedlock can help them to not be dragged by negative emotions that are felt and able to survive for themselves and their conceived baby.

The problems faced by adolescents who are pregnant out of wedlock, such as the feeling of guilty, fear, anxiety, being in bad condition, sadness, crying, decreasing motivation levels, disturbed sleeping patterns, difficulty concentrating, and decreasing social interaction (Proboastiningrum, 2016). Other than that, pregnancy out of wedlock is indeed risky and can impact adolescents' mental health and other disorders (Alifah, Apzari, & Taftazani, 2021). Not to mention that if it is added with social impacts such as shame, ridicule, and social stigmatization for adolescents who are pregnant out of wedlock, it will worsen the condition of adolescents (Sari, 2014). So, adolescents who are pregnant out of wedlock should learn and survive in facing their difficult times. To survive in facing their difficult times, they should have good personality that can support them in increasing resilience in themselves. The better the adolescents' personality, the better resilience they have inside them (Fayombo, 2010). However, on the contrary, if the personality that was formed was dominant in the negative direction, it would have an impact on low resilience abilities (Nieto et al., 2023).

A previous study conducted by Mohammed and Mostafa (2015) said that the five dimensions of the big five personality have a significant relationship with resilience but have different directions. Openness to experience, conscientiousness, agreeableness, and extraversion are significantly related to resilience, but different from neuroticism which is significantly negatively related to resilience. This shows, the higher the level of neuroticism personality, the lower the level of resilience psychologically. On the contrary, the research conducted by Damayanti et al. (2022) found that personality did not always to be big relate to the resilience owned by adolescents who are pregnant out of wedlock, but could also be influenced by individual protective factors, socio-cultural protective factors, socio-cultural risk factors, and individual risk factors.

Adolescents who experience pregnancies out of wedlock should be able to get through difficult times when they experience pregnancy, but what happens is the opposite. The problems faced by adolescents who are pregnant out of wedlock such as feeling afraid, having no hope, feeling unworthy and valuable, feeling anxious, embarrassed, stressed, depressed, angry, panicked, feeling guilty, nervous, closed off and others, are sensitive things and risky for their future. This thing relates to adolescents ability to keep survive in facing many problems and pressures because being pregnant out of wedlock also make their personality shaken. Adolescents who experience pregnancy out of wedlock receive a lot of criticism and threats from the surrounding environment which makes them have bad personalities, which can affect their self-resilience. Novelty in this research is the subject of this research. The subjects of this research is adolescents who are pregnant out of wedlock and unmarried with their different characteristics from previous studies. Many problems and pressures faced by

adolescents who are pregnant out of wedlock, this research is interesting to study to see how the level of resilience and how adolescents can train to form a personality that can make these adolescents survive through difficult times. The objective of this study is to find out the relationship between the dimensions of the big five personality with resilience in adolescents who are pregnant out of wedlock. The hypothesis of this study is there is a positive relationship between the four dimensions of big five personality which are extraversion, agreeableness, conscientiousness, and openness to experience with resilience in adolescents who are pregnant out of wedlock. The higher levels of extraversion, agreeableness, conscientiousness, and openness to experience in adolescents who are pregnant out of wedlock, the higher levels of their resilience. The next hypothesis is there is a negative relationship between neuroticism with resilience in adolescents who are pregnant out of wedlock. The higher levels of neuroticism in adolescents who are pregnant out of wedlock, the lower levels of their resilience. On the contrary, the lower levels of neuroticism in adolescents who are pregnant out of wedlock, the higher levels of their resilience.

Method

This study is using quantitative type of research with correlation analysis to find out how the relationship between dimensions of the big five personality with resilience in adolescents who are pregnant out of wedlock.

Participants

The populations obtained in this study are adolescents who are pregnant out of wedlock and unmarried in Indonesia. The sampling technique used in this study is incidental sampling which is a sampling technique that is done by chance. This means, whoever or adolescents who met by chance with the researcher and are considered suitable as a source of data or objects that can be studied, can be used as a sample. There were 102 participants involved in this study. Demographic data is presented in Table 1.

Table 1. Demographics of Research Participants

Participant Classification	Information	Frequency	Percentage
Age at first time having children	13 years	2	1.9
	14 years	4	3.9
	15 years	9	8.8
	16 years	16	15.7
	17 years	23	22.6
	18 years	27	26.5
	19 years	5	4.9
	20 years	3	2.9
	21 years	7	6.9
	22 years	6	5.9
Residence status	Alone	34	33.3
	With Parents	55	53.9
	Guardian	13	12.8
Total Children	1 Children	74	72.6
	2 Children	28	27.4

Measurement

The measurement toward the Big Five Personality that used is the Big Five Inventory by Jhon and Srivastava (1999) which was made based on the dimensions of the big five

personality which was said by McCrae and Costa (1997) and has been adapted into Indonesian by Ramdhani (2012) which then readjusted with the context of adolescents who are pregnant out of wedlock by Sahertian and Huwae (2023). Those dimensions are neuroticism, extraversion, openness to experience, agreeableness, and conscientiousness. This scale is arranged with two kinds of questions which are 28 items of favorable and 16 items of unfavorable using the Likert model with four answer responses, namely Very Appropriate (VA), Appropriate (A), Not Appropriate (NA), and Very Inappropriate (VI). In this Big Five Inventory (BFI), extraversion dimension has an coefficient item total correlation values in the range of $r = .335-.537$ and $\alpha = .762$. Agreeableness dimensions has an coefficient item total correlation values in the range of $r = .368-.648$ and $\alpha = .751$. The conscientiousness dimension has an coefficient item total correlation value in the range of $r = .410-.642$ and $\alpha = .797$. The openness to experience dimension has an coefficient item total correlation value in the range of $r = .346-.603$ and $\alpha = .758$. The neuroticism dimension has an coefficient item total correlation value in the range of $r = .350-.603$ and $\alpha = .690$.

Resilience is measured using Connor-Davidson Resilience Scale (CD-RISC) scale which is made based on the aspects said by Connor and Davidson and had been adapted into Indonesian by Wahyudi et al. (2020). Those aspects are personal competence, high standards, and tenacity, trust in individuals instincts, tolerance for negative influences and the reinforcing effect on stressed individuals, positive acceptance of change and secure relationships, control, and spiritual influence. This scale then will be readjusted by the researcher based on participant context that is validated by expert judgment. This CD-RISC scale has 22 items with coefficient item total correlation values in the range of $r = .240-.718$ and $\alpha = .864$.

Data Analysis Technique

Data analysis is using statistic method, which consists of a descriptive statistical analysis test and assumption test which consists of a normality test that is using the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test, and a linearity test which is One Way Anova. Then, the hypothesis test is using the product moment test from Karl Pearson with the software IBM SPSS Statistic 24 for Windows.

Result

Descriptive Analysis Test

Results of descriptive statistical data in Table 2, shows that as many as 102 participants in the extraversion dimension have a moving score from 8 at minimum to 32 at maximum. The standard deviation resulted is 3.791 and the average is 24.52. The agreeableness dimension have a moving score from 7 at minimum to 28 at maximum. The standard deviation resulted is 3.131 and the average is 22.00. The conscientiousness dimension have a moving score from 7 at minimum to 28 at maximum. The standard deviation resulted is 3.434 and the average is 21.43. The openness to experience dimension have a moving score from 10 at minimum to 40 at maximum. The standard deviation resulted is 4.314 and the average is 30.22. The neuroticism dimension have a moving score from 6 at minimum to 24 at maximum. The standard deviation resulted is 3.190 and the average is 10.06. Then, resilience has a moving score from 22 at minimum to 88 at maximum. The standard deviation resulted is 14.257 and the average is 58.15. After obtaining the descriptive statistical result, the next step that must be done is categorization in the existing scale.

Table 2. Descriptive Statistics

	N	Min.	Max	Mean	Std. Deviation
<i>Extraversion</i>	102	8	32	24.52	3.791
<i>Agreeableness</i>	102	7	28	22.00	3.131
<i>Conscientiousness</i>	102	7	28	21.43	3.434
<i>Openness to Experience</i>	102	10	40	30.22	4.314
<i>Neuroticism</i>	102	6	24	10.06	3.190
<i>Resilience</i>	102	22	88	58.15	14.257

From that result, if it is seen from Table 3 with the average extraversion dimension obtained is 24.52 from 102 participants, shows that the extraversion dimension owned by adolescents who are pregnant out of wedlock and unmarried mostly in the high category (57%). In the agreeableness dimension, the average score obtained is 22.00 from 102 participants, showing that the agreeableness dimension owned by adolescents who are pregnant out of wedlock and unmarried mostly are in the high category (50%). In the conscientiousness dimension, the average score obtained is 21.43 from 102 participants, showing that the conscientiousness dimension owned by adolescents who are pregnant out of wedlock and unmarried mostly are in the high category (61%).

In the openness to experience dimension, the average score obtained is 30.22 from 102 participants, showing that the openness to experience dimension owned by adolescents who are pregnant out of wedlock and unmarried mostly are in the high category (58%). In the Neuroticism dimension, the average score obtained is 10.06 from 102 participants, showing that the neuroticism dimension owned by adolescents who are pregnant out of wedlock and unmarried mostly are in a very low category (49%). In resilience the average score obtained is 58.15 from 102 participants, showing that the resilience dimension owned by adolescents who are pregnant out of wedlock and unmarried mostly are in a high category (50%).

Table 3. Categorization of the Big Five Personality and Resilience

	Interval	Category	Frequency	Percentage
<i>Extraversion</i>	27.2 ≤ x ≤ 32	Very High	20	20
	22.4 ≤ x ≤ 27.2	High	58	57
	17.6 ≤ x ≤ 22.4	Medium	22	21
	12.8 ≤ x ≤ 17.6	Low	1	1
	8 ≤ x ≤ 12.8	Very Low	1	1
<i>Agreeableness</i>	23.8 ≤ x ≤ 28	Very High	29	28
	19.6 ≤ x ≤ 23.8	High	51	50
	15.4 ≤ x ≤ 19.6	Medium	20	20
	11.2 ≤ x ≤ 15.4	Low	2	2
	7 ≤ x ≤ 11.2	Very Low	0	0
<i>Conscientiousness</i>	23.8 ≤ x ≤ 28	Very High	22	21
	19.6 ≤ x ≤ 23.8	High	62	61
	15.4 ≤ x ≤ 19.6	Medium	13	13
	11.2 ≤ x ≤ 15.4	Low	3	3
	7 ≤ x ≤ 11.2	Very Low	2	2
<i>Openness to Experience</i>	34 ≤ x ≤ 40	Very High	18	18
	28 ≤ x ≤ 34	High	59	58
	22 ≤ x ≤ 28	Medium	22	21
	16 ≤ x ≤ 22	Low	2	2
	10 ≤ x ≤ 16	Very Low	1	1
<i>Neuroticism</i>	20.4 ≤ x ≤ 24	Very High	1	1
	16.8 ≤ x ≤ 20.4	High	2	2
	13.2 ≤ x ≤ 16.8	Medium	13	13
	9.6 ≤ x ≤ 13.2	Low	36	35
	6 ≤ x ≤ 9.6	Very Low	50	49
<i>Resilience</i>	92.4 ≤ y ≤ 110	Very High	29	28
	74.8 ≤ y ≤ 92.4	High	51	50
	57.2 ≤ y ≤ 74.8	Medium	20	20
	39.6 ≤ y ≤ 57.2	Low	2	2

Interval	Category	Frequency	Percentage
22≤y≤39.6	Very Low	0	0

Assumption Test

The normality test results obtained the K-S-Z value with Kolmogorov-Smirnov (unstandardized residual) of 1.165 with sig. = .132 ($p > .05$). These results showed that the two variables used in this study were normally distributed. Then, the results of the linearity test between the extraversion dimension and resilience obtained the $F_{\text{different}}$ of .760 with the sig. = .717 ($p > .05$), the linearity test between the agreeableness dimension and resilience obtained the $F_{\text{different}}$ of .721 with the sig. = .738 ($p > .05$), the linearity test between the conscientiousness dimension and resilience obtained the $F_{\text{different}}$ of 1.087 with the sig. = .381 ($p > .05$), the linearity test between the openness to experience dimension and resilience obtained the results of the $F_{\text{different}}$ of 1.041 with the sig. = .426 ($p > .05$), the linearity test between neuroticism dimension and resilience obtained the $F_{\text{different}}$ of .881 with sig. = .569 ($p > .05$) which showed that each dimensions of the big five personality and resilience in adolescents who are pregnant out of wedlock and unmarried is linear.

Hypotesis Test

Based on the results of the correlation test between dimensions of the big five personality and resilience in adolescents who are pregnant out of wedlock at Table 4, shows that the value obtained by Pearson correlation in the extraversion dimension with resilience of .023 with the sig. = .410 ($p > .05$) which shows that there is no relationship between the extraversion dimension and resilience in adolescents who are pregnant out of wedlock and unmarried. The Agreeableness dimension with the resilience of .016 with the sig. = .437 ($p > .05$) which shows that there is no relationship between agreeableness dimensions and resilience in adolescents who are pregnant out of wedlock and unmarried. The conscientiousness dimension with resilience of .107 with the sig. = .143 ($p > .05$) which shows that there is no relationship between the conscientiousness dimension and resilience in adolescents who are pregnant out of wedlock and unmarried. The openness to experience dimension with the resilience of .072 with the sig. = .236 ($p > .05$) which shows that there is no relationship between the openness to experience dimension and resilience in adolescents who are pregnant out of wedlock and unmarried. The Neuroticism dimension with resilience of -.099 with the sig. = .162 ($p > .05$) which shows that there is no relationship between neuroticism dimension and resilience in adolescents who are pregnant out of wedlock and unmarried.

Table 4. Correlation Test Between Big Five Personality and Resilience

		1	2	3	4	5	6
Extraversion	<i>r</i>	1					
	<i>Sig.(1-tailed)</i>						
	<i>N</i>	102					
Agreeableness	<i>r</i>	.742**	1				
	<i>Sig.(1-tailed)</i>	.000					
	<i>N</i>	102	102				
Conscientiousness	<i>r</i>	.669**	.636**	1			
	<i>Sig.(1-tailed)</i>	.000	.000				
	<i>N</i>	102	102	102			
Openness to Experience	<i>r</i>	.682**	.590**	.579**	1		
	<i>Sig.(1-tailed)</i>	.000	.000	.000			
	<i>N</i>	102	102	102	102		
Neuroticism	<i>r</i>	-.294**	-.258**	-.230**	-.276**	1	
	<i>Sig.(1-tailed)</i>	.001	.004	.010	.003		
	<i>N</i>	102	102	102	102	102	

		1	2	3	4	5	6
Resilience	<i>r</i>	.023	.016	.107	.072	-.099	
	<i>Sig. (1-tailed)</i>	.410	.437	.143	.236	.162	1
	<i>N</i>	102	102	102	102	102	102

Discussion

Adolescents who become pregnant out of wedlock tend to have poor health and birth rates due to many threats from outside themselves (Harville, Madkour & Xie, 2015). This should prove that the personality of teenagers who become pregnant out of wedlock is related to their resilience. But, the results showed that the hypothesis of this study was rejected, namely there was not a significant positive relationship between big five personality and resilience in adolescents who were pregnant out of wedlock and unmarried. The results of this study indicated the hypothesis was rejected based on the results of correlation analysis, which means that each dimension in the big five personality was not related, namely there was no relationship between the extraversion dimension and the resilience indicated by the result of $r = .023$ with the $\text{sig.} = .410$ ($p > .05$), there was no relationship between the agreeableness dimension and resilience indicated by the result of $r = .016$ with the $\text{sig.} = .437$ ($p > .05$), there was no relationship between the conscientiousness dimension and resilience indicated by the result of $r = .107$ with the $\text{sig.} = .143$ ($p > .05$), there was no relationship between the openness to experience dimension and resilience indicated by the result of $r = .072$ with the $\text{sig.} = .236$ ($p > .05$), there was no relationship between neuroticism dimension and the resilience shown by the result of $r = -.099$ with the $\text{sig.} = .162$ ($p > .05$).

This study rejected research conducted by Shi, Liu, Wang, and Wang (2015) which stated that big five personality was related to resilience, namely extraversion, agreeableness, conscientiousness, and openness to experience were positively related to resilience and Neuroticism were negatively related to resilience. Also rejecting research conducted by Fuente et al. (2021) who said that resilience depended on age, sex, intelligence, and personality characteristics. Personality must be described by the context of the experience of adolescents who are pregnant out of wedlock and unmarried so that the hope of this research could see the illustration of resilience in adolescents when it is associated with the context of personality through the Big Five Personality. Personality is a genetic basis that plays an important role in emotional well-being, and Big Five Personality is also related to the ability of individuals to rise back from painful events (Fuente et al., 2021). Personality has a greater influence on teenagers who are pregnant out of wedlock on their level of health than their resilience (Harville, Madkour & Xie, 2015).

Based on further interview data conducted with 10 participants from 19 to 25 July 2023, it was found that personality is not the only factor that can affect resilience or resilience in adolescents who are pregnant out of wedlock and unmarried. This means that personality and resilience are not related to adolescents who are pregnant out of wedlock and unmarried because personality is a context inherent within adolescents. Meanwhile, adolescents who are pregnant out of wedlock and unmarried got more psychological and physical support from the environment outside of themselves. They got more social support from their parents, family, and closest friends. Support from parents could be seen from the average participants who still live together with their parents. Adolescents resilience who are pregnant out of wedlock and unmarried were also influenced by social media activities that are increasingly limited by adolescents. So, adolescents disabled their activities on social media, so that their relationship with people on social media was also cut off. This was because, at the beginning of pregnancy, adolescents got a lot of messages that came in about pregnancy (mockery, satire, offensive messages). In addition, adolescents who are pregnant out of wedlock and unmarried also said

that they had other reasons to stay through their pregnancy, the child they are carrying. They said that the child is their passion to be able to survive.

Based on the description above, it can be understood that increasing and decreasing resilience in adolescents who are pregnant out of wedlock and unmarried is not based on personality factors, especially Big Five Personality. Research conducted by [Shi, Liu, Wang, Wang \(2015\)](#) and [Fuente et al. \(2021\)](#) found that personality is related to resilience, namely that a good personality can increase resilience and bad personality can reduce resilience which is rejected by research that has been conducted by researchers. Researchers found that the personality of teenagers who were pregnant out of wedlock was not the cause of the rise and fall in the level of resilience in these teenagers. The increased resilience in teenagers who are pregnant out of wedlock is not factored by things that come from within themselves such as personality, but is factored by things that come from outside themselves, namely supportive environmental conditions such as social, moral and financial support to very helpful subject during pregnancy.

This was also revealed in the research of [Haningrum, Lilik, and Agustin \(2014\)](#) that resilience in adolescents who are pregnant out of wedlock is influenced by social support from the closest people and support from parents, especially financial support. Research conducted by [Gartland et al. \(2019\)](#) found that family support played an important role in the formation of individual resilience because all good and bad experiences on individuals also affect the family both directly and indirectly. Support from friends is also a factor in increasing resilience because it can reduce pathological levels in individuals ([Yule, Houston & Grrych, 2019](#)). The limitations that can be examined are the number of respondents that is too small in quantitative research is also less able to describe the conditions needed by researchers and those related to other factors that may be related to resilience. This is because in the context of the personality of the Big Five Personality cannot describe resilience in adolescents who are pregnant out of wedlock and unmarried. In addition, this research was conducted in quantitative forms that did not optimally review the dimensions of the big five personalities owned by adolescents who are pregnant out of wedlock and unmarried. Then, there may be other factors that can influence and describe resilience in adolescents who are pregnant out of wedlock and unmarried. For this reason, there are several things that the subject and subsequent researchers need to pay attention to.

Suggestions from researchers for adolescent participants who are pregnant out of wedlock and unmarried are expected to increase knowledge about pregnancy out of wedlock, also about personality and resilience. In addition, participants are also advised to increase knowledge about other factors outside of personality that may affect resilience in adolescents who are pregnant out of wedlock and unmarried and expected that adolescents who are pregnant out of wedlock and unmarried can be better able to fight in through challenges that must be faced. For further researchers are expected to develop this research by looking for other factors outside of personality that might be related to resilience in adolescents who are pregnant out of wedlock and unmarried. Another thing to note is specific criteria that do not affect the results of the study. Further research may also be done by qualitative methods to see a picture of the personality or resilience in adolescents who are pregnant out of wedlock and unmarried in Indonesia.

Conclusion

Based on research that has been done, it can be concluded that there is no relationship between each big five personality dimensions and resilience in adolescents who are pregnant out of wedlock and unmarried in Indonesia. This can be a new indication that the big five

personality is not one of the factors that can be related to resilience in adolescents who are pregnant outside of marriage and unmarried in Indonesia.

References

- Alifah, A. P., Apsari, N. C., & Taftazani, B. M. (2021). Faktor yang mempengaruhi remaja hamil di luar nikah. *Jurnal Penelitian dan Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat*, 2(3), 529-537. <https://jurnal.unpad.ac.id/jppm/article/view/38077/pdf>
- Anggrainy, N. E., Aisa, S., & Soleman, A. (2022). Big five personality and fear of missing out on teenage girls who used social media. *Al-Ma'iyah*, 15(2), 126–136. <https://doi.org/10.35905/al-maiyyah.v15i2.781>
- Bridge, J. (2022, Februari 12). Angka hamil di luar nikah tinggi, ada berjumlah seribuan pelajar di kota ini. *HaluanHarian.com*. Diakses dari <https://www.harianhaluan.com/nasional/pr-102665136/angka-hamil-di-luar-nikah-tinggi-ada-berjumlah-seribuan-pelajar-di-kota-ini?page=2>
- CNNIndonesia. (2021, September 30). 462 Orang hamil di luar nikah selama pandemi di Yogyakarta. *CNN Indonesia*. Diakses dari <https://www.cnnindonesia.com/nasional/20210930092906-20-701363/462-orang-hamil-di-luar-nikah-selama-pandemi-di-yogyakarta>
- Connor, K. M., & Davidson, J. R. T. (2003). Development of a new resilience scale: The Connor-Davidson resilience scale (CD-RISC). *Depression and Anxiety*, 18(2), 76–82. <https://doi.org/10.1002/da.10113>
- Damayanti, A., Nada, Q., Adani, E. F., Putri, E. U., & Surjaningrum, E. R. (2022). Gambaran determinan resiliensi pada remaja yang mengalami kehamilan di luar nikah: Studi kasus. *Humanitas*, 6(1), 81–96. <https://doi.org/10.28932/humanitas.v6i1.4660>
- Darmawan, D.(2017).The effect of the big five personality on job performance. *Global*, 2(1), 36-42. <https://jurnal.ikbis.ac.id/global/article/view/218>
- Dewi, B. K. (2022, August 3). Kehamilan tak di rencanakan di Indonesia naik 40 persen, berisiko tingkatan stunting. *Kompas.com*. Diakses dari <https://www.kompas.com/sains/read/2022/08/03/130500223/kehamilan-tak-direncanakan-di-indonesia-naik-40-persen-berisiko-tingkatkan?page=all>
- Ercan, H. (2017). The relationship between resilience and the big five personality traits in emerging adulthood. *Eurasian Journal of Educational Research*, 17(70), 1–22. <https://doi.org/10.14689/ejer.2017.70.5>
- Ermianti., Nugraha, E., Pratiwi, N., Lathifah, A., Nurrahmawati, D., Karizma, T., & Turjanah, E. (2021). Psychological impact of unwanted pregnancy on adolescents: A literature review. *JNC*, 4(3), 203-210. <https://jurnal.unpad.ac.id/jnc/article/view/33171>
- Fayombo, G. A. (2010). The relationship between personality traits and psychological resilience among the caribbean adolescents. *International Journal of Psychological Studies*, 2(2), 105-116. <https://doi.org/10.5539/ijps.v2n2p105>
- Fuente, J.D., Torres, M. C. G., Garde, R. A., Martinez, M. M. V., Vicente, J. M. M., & Sanchez, F. J. P. (2021). *Frontiers in Psychiatry*, 12, 1-19. <https://doi.org/10.3389/fpsy.2021.600240>
- Gartland, D., Riggs, E., Muyeen, S., Giallo, R., Afifi, T. O., MacMillan, H., ... & Brown, S. J. (2019). What factors are associated with resilient outcomes in children exposed to social adversity? A systematic review. *BMJ Open*, 9(4), 1-14. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1136/bmjopen-2018-024870>
- Halu, S. A. N., & Dafi, N. (2021). Hubungan pengetahuan dan sikap remaja tentang seks pranikah. *Jurnal Wawasan Kesehatan*, 6(1), 12–20. <https://stikessantupaulus.e->

- journal.id/JWK/article/download/114/73/
- Haningrum, R. D., Lilik, S., & Agustin, R. W. (2014). Resiliensi pada remaja yang hamil di luar nikah. *Jurnal Ilmiah Psikologi Candrajiwa*, 3(1), 23-37. <http://candrajiwa.psikologi.fk.uns.ac.id/index.php/candrajiwa/article/view/76>
- Harville, E. W., Madkour, A. S., & Xie, Y. (2014). Personality and adolescent pregnancy outcomes. *Journal of Advanced Nursing*, 71(1), 148-159. <https://doi.org/10.1111/jan.12481>
- Hidayati, K., & Farid, M. (2016). Konsep diri, adversity quotient dan penyesuaian diri pada remaja. *Persona*, 5(02), 137-144. <https://doi.org/10.30996/persona.v5i02.730>
- Ismarwati, I., & Utami, I. (2017). Faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi kejadian kehamilan tidak diinginkan pada remaja. *Journal of Health Studies*, 1(2), 168-177. <https://doi.org/10.31101/jhes.336>
- John, O. P., & Srivastava, S. (1999). The bigfive trait taxonomy: History, measurement, and theoretical perspectives. In L. A. Pervin & O. P. John (Eds.), *Handbook of personality: Theory and research* (Vol.2, pp. 102-138). New York: Guilford Press.
- Lekatompessy, E. I., Pinoa, W. S., & Manakane, S. E. (2022). Kajian pernikahan dini pada generasi zaman sekarang di Negeri Latuhalat, Kecamatan Nusaniwe, Kota Ambon. *Jurnal Pendidikan Geografi Unpatti*, 1(1), 60-68. <https://ojs3.unpatti.ac.id/index.php/jpgu/article/view/6658>
- Malik, D., Astuti, A. B., & Yulianti, N. R. (2014). Pengalaman hidup remaja yang hamil di luar nikah (studi fenomenologi di Desa Baru Kecamatan Ibu Halmahera Barat). *Cakrawala Jurnal Penelitian Sosial*, 4(2), 259-286. <https://ejournal.uksw.edu/cakrawala/article/download/48/43>
- Mallick, M. K., & Kaur, S. (2016). Academic resilience among senior secondary school students: Influence of learning environment. *Rupkatha Journal on Interdisciplinary Studies in Humanities*, 8(2), 20-27. <https://doi.org/10.21659/rupkatha.v8n2.03>
- McCrae, R. R., & Costa, P. T. (1997). Personality trait structure as a human universal. *American Psychologist*, 52(5), 509-516. <https://doi.org/10.1037/0003-066x.52.5.509>
- Mohammed, A. A., & Mostafa, A. A. (2015). Five factor personality traits and psychological resilience among secondary school students in Egypt. *International Journal Of Psycho-Educational Sciences*, 4(2), 3-9. <https://journals.lapub.co.uk/index.php/perr/article/view/240>
- Nieto, M., Visier-Alfonso, M. E., Silvestre, I. G. I., Navarro, B., Serrano, J. A. C., & Martínez, V. V. (2022). Relation between resilience and personality traits: The role of hopelessness and age. *Scandinavian Journal of Psychology*, 64(1), 53-59. <https://doi.org/10.1111/sjop.12866>
- Prabasari, P. (2019). Resiliensi remaja hamil akibat hubungan seksual pranikah. *Jurnal Riset Mahasiswa Bimbingan dan Konseling*, 5(2), 129-141. <https://journal.student.uny.ac.id/ojs/index.php/fipbk/article/download/15905/15389>
- Pawar, D. P., & Palve, P. A. (2021). Big five personality factors and suicidal ideation among adolescents. *The International Journal of Indian Psychology*, 9(1), 1784-1792. <https://ijip.in/wp-content/uploads/2021/04/18.01.188.20210901.pdf>
- Proboastiningrum, F. F. D. (2016). Studi kasus penyesuaian diri dan sosial remaja hamil di luarnikah. *E-Journal Bimbingan dan Konseling*, 7, 98-107. <https://www.e-jurnal.com/2017/06/studi-kasus-penyediaan-diri-dan-sosial.html?m=1>
- Ramdhani, N. (2012). Adaptasi bahasa dan budaya inventory big five. *Jurnal Psikologi*, 39(2), 189-207. https://jurnal.ugm.ac.id/jpsi/article/download/6986/pdf_13
- Sahertian, E. A., & Huwae, A. (2023). Kebermaknaan hidup pada remaja yang hamil di luar nikah ditinjau dari dimensi big five personality. *Jurnal Perempuan dan Anak Indonesia*, 4(2), 38-48. <https://doi.org/10.35801/jpai.4.2.2023.43950>
- Santrock, J. W. (2011). *Perkembangan Anak. Jilid 1 Edisi kesebelas*. Jakarta: PT. Erlangga

- Saptadjaya, K., & Gunawan, L. (2020). The effect of self efficacy and big five personality traits towards entrepreneurial intention on international business management. *Jurnal Entrepreneur dan Entrepreneurship*, 9(2), 25–40. <https://doi.org/10.37715/jee.v9i2.1449>
- Sari, R. P. (2014). Pengungkapan rahasia kehamilan di luar nikah oleh remaja. http://journal.unair.ac.id/filerPDF/comm767c8dd2_89full.pdf
- Shanti, H. D. (2022). UNFPA: 121 juta kehamilan tak direncanakan terjadi di dunia per tahun. *Antaranews.com*. Diakses dari <https://www.antaranews.com/berita/3026521/unfpa-121-juta-kehamilan-tak-direncanakan-terjadi-di-dunia-per-tahun>
- Shi, Meng., Liu, Li., Wang, Zi. Yue., & Wang, Lie. (2015). The mediating role of resilience in the relationship between big five personality and anxiety among chinese medical students: Across-sectional study. *PLoS ONE*, 10(3). <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0119916>
- Sofia, A., & Adiyanti, M. G. (2014). Hubungan pola asuh otoritatif orang tua dan konformitas teman sebaya terhadap kecerdasan moral. *Journal of Progressive Education*, 4(2), 133–141. <http://jurnal.fkip.unila.ac.id/index.php/jpp/article/view/7760/0>
- Suprpto, M. J., Naharia, M., & Kaunang, S. E. (2020). Resiliensi remaja awal yang hamil di luar nikah di Kabupaten Minahasa Utara. *Psikopedia*, 1(1), 7-13. <https://doi.org/10.36582/pj.v1i1.1611>
- Wahyudi, A., Mahyuddin, M. J., Irawan, A. W., Silondae, D. P., Lestari, M., Bosco, F. H., & Kurniawan, S. J. (2020). Model rasch: Analisis skala resiliensi connor-davidson versi bahasa Indonesia. *Jurnal Advice*, 2(1), 28-35. <http://journal.univetbantara.ac.id/>
- Wahyuni, E. D., & Wulandari, N. D. (2022). Resiliensi remaja dan implikasinya terhadap kebutuhan pengembangan buku bantuan diri. *Insight: Jurnal Bimbingan Konseling*, 10(1), 78–88. <https://doi.org/10.21009/insight.101.10>
- Widiyana, E. (2023, January 18). 3 Daerah di jatim tertinggi dispensasi nikah gegara hamil duluan. *detikjatim*. Diakses dari <https://www.detik.com/jatim/berita/d-6522161/3-daerah-di-jatim-tertinggi-dispensasi-nikah-gegara-hamil-duluan>
- Wulandari, P., Fihastutik, P., & Arifianto. (2019). Pengalaman psikologis kehamilan pranikah pada usia remaja di Kelurahan Purwosari Kecamatan Mijen. *Journal of Holistic Nursing Science*, 6, 64-73. <http://journal.ummgl.ac.id/>
- WorldBank. (2022, Februari 24). *The social and educational consequences of adolescent childbearing*. The World Bank. Diakses dari <https://genderdata.worldbank.org/data-stories/adolescent-fertility/>
- World Health Organization. (2019, November 26). *Adolescent health*. World Health Organization. Diaksesdari <https://www.who.int/health-topics/adolescent-health>
- World Health Organization. (2019a, July 18). *Adolescent health*. World Health Organization. Diakses dari <https://www.who.int/southeastasia/health-topics/adolescent-health>
- World Health Organization. (2022, September 15). *Adolescent pregnancy*.World Health Organization. Diakses dari <https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/adolescent-pregnancy>
- Yule, K., Houston, J., & Grych, J. (2019). Resilience in children exposed to violence: A meta-analysis of protective factors across ecological contexts. *Clinical Child and Family Psychology Review*, 22, 406-431. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10567-019-00293-1>